

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Redlands Self Storage Project

San Bernardino County, California

Prepared For:

Madison Capital Group, LLC
450 Newport Center Drive Suite 250
Newport Beach, CA 92660

Prepared By:



215 North 5th Street
Redlands, California 92374

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Madison Capital Group, LLC retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2021 to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory for the Redlands Self Storage Project (Project) in San Bernardino County, California. Madison Capital Group LLC proposes to construct a self-storage unit on an approximately 6.7-acre parcel of land located south of Naples Avenue and east of Wabash Avenue in the unincorporated community of Mentone in San Bernardino County, California.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. A records search of the California Historical Resources Information System at the South Central Coastal Information Center indicated that no previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the Project Area. Twenty-six studies have been conducted within 1 mile of the Project Area. Fifty-four cultural resources were previously recorded within 1 mile of the Project Area. One previously recorded resource, P-36-012351, Wingate Ranch, extends into the Project Area.

A search of the Sacred Lands File was completed by the California Native American Heritage Commission and resulted in a positive finding, indicating that Native American Sacred Lands have been recorded in the Project Area.

As a result of the field survey, one historic-period cultural resource was recorded inside the Project Area: MW-001, a concrete pad associated with agriculture. Resource P-36-012351 and newly identified resource MW-001 have both been evaluated as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under any criteria. Due to the presence of Holocene sediments within the Project Area, there is a moderate potential for the discovery of subsurface deposits or eligible sites within the Project Area. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Description
AB	Assembly Bill
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before Present
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
ECORP	ECORP Consulting, Inc.
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
RV	Recreational Vehicle
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Madison Capital, LLC retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) in 2021 to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory for the Redlands Self Storage Project (Project) in the community of Mentone in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location

The Project Area consists of approximately 6.7 acres of property located in the northwestern quarter of the southwestern quarter of Section 19 of Township 1 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 2018 Redlands, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1-1). It is also known as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 029-805-107. The Project Area is located south of Naples Avenue, east of Wabash Avenue, and west of Jasper Avenue.

1.2 Project Description

The Proposed Project includes the construction of a self storage unit facility, consisting of a stormwater detention area, a leasing office, and 13 single-story self-storage buildings. Access points will be located on Jasper Avenue and Wabash Avenue.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of all areas where activities associated with the Project may occur. In the case of the Project, the horizontal APE is equal to the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and includes areas proposed for construction, pole replacement, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE represents the survey coverage area and measures approximately 700 feet in length by 400 feet in width (Figure 1-1).

The vertical APE is defined as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for Project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for the Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project. This study assumes the depth of disturbance will not exceed 5 feet in depth.

The vertical APE also is defined as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. The Project's above-surface vertical APE is up to 15 feet above the surface, which is the maximum height of the proposed buildings.

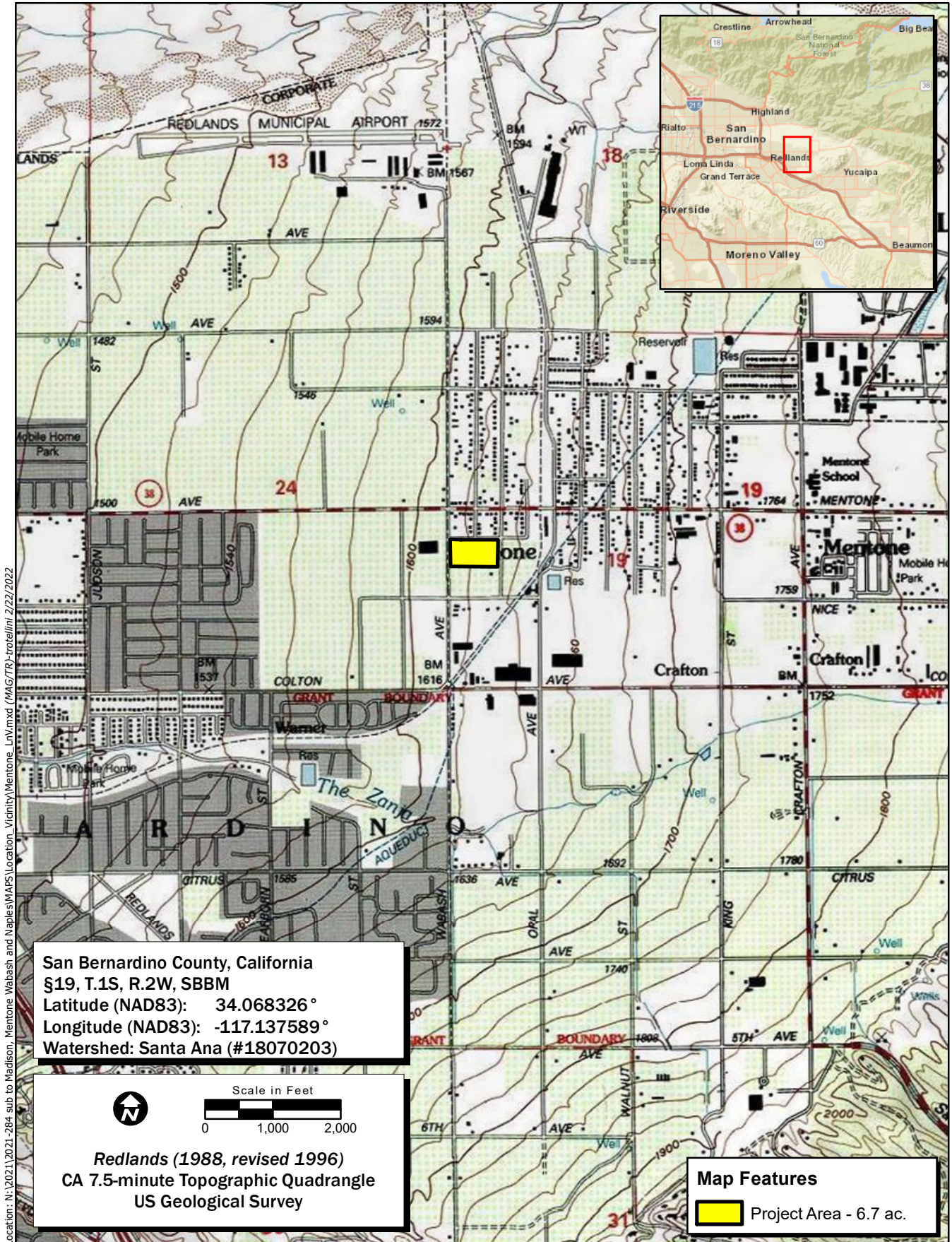


Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

2021-284 Redlands Self Storage Mentone

1.4 Regulatory Context

ECORP conducted this cultural resources investigation pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained within CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000 et seq.) to meet the regulatory requirements of this Proposed Project. The goal of CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects, where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and CEQA (Title 54 U.S. Code [USC] Section 100101 et seq and Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Article 5, § 15064.5) apply to cultural resources of the historical and pre-contact [prehistoric] periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on either the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, § 4852) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60.4). Cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are considered Historic Properties under 36 CFR Part 800 and are automatically eligible for the CRHR. Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

Tribal Cultural Resources are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of Tribal Cultural Resources and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, this report only addresses information for which ECORP is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate Tribal Cultural Resources. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archaeological Tribal Cultural Resources, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency, and summarized in the Tribal Cultural Resources section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.5 Report Organization

This report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended*

Contents and Format. Attachment A contains documentation of a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). Attachment B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Attachment C presents photographs of the Project Area. Attachment D contains confidential cultural resource site locations and site records.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 5), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

Elevations in the Project Area range from 1,619 to 1,640 feet above mean sea level. The Project Area is vacant land located in a mixed residential and industrial area of the community of Mentone, California. The Project Area is bounded by Wabash Avenue to the west, Naples Avenue to the north, Jasper Avenue to the east, and commercial property to the south. The community of Mentone abuts the eastern boundary of the City of Redlands.

2.2 Geology and Soils

Sediments within the Project Area consist of Quaternary (Holocene) surficial sediments (Qa) described as alluvial sand and clay of valley areas, covered with gray clay soil; includes alluvial pebbly sand adjacent to mountain terranes (Dibblee and Minch 2004). Holocene sediments can be contemporaneous with human occupation of the region.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2022), two soil types are located within the Project Area: Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes; and Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes. The parent material for both soil types is alluvium derived from granite

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-contact History

3.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 Before Present [BP] to 10,000 BP)

The first inhabitants of Southern California were big-game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local fluted point assemblages, composed of large spear points or knives, are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in Southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

3.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 BP to 8,500 BP)

Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis on hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More

recently, Southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 before present (BP) to 7,500 BP (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

3.1.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 BP to 1,250 BP)

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people foraged for a wide variety of resources, including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (e.g., yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence of overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock, indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed *shell middens*.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all non-desert areas of Southern California. Recently, four patterns have been proposed within the Encinitas Tradition that apply to different regions of Southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each pattern is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 BP to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 BP to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended approximately 3,500 BP with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 BP to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000 BP to 3,000 BP) has abundant manos, metates, and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I, faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal rounds included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified

by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal; it is thought that populations in interior Southern California concentrated at oases and that Lake Elsinore was one of them. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked-stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a recurrent extended encampment, which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas (until circa 1,000 BP). Greven Knoll III (3,000 BP to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos, metates, and core tools, as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

3.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 BP to 150 BP)

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages, which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 BP to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 BP to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 BP to 750 BP), Peninsular II (750 BP to 300 BP), and Peninsular III (300 BP to 150 BP) phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001). During San Luis Rey I, there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II, people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

3.2 Ethnohistory

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Project Area lies predominantly within the original territory of the Cahuilla. The Cahuilla spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Cahuilla occupied a territory ranging from the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to the Chocolate Mountains and Borrego Springs in the south, and from the Colorado Desert in the east to Palomar Mountain in the west. They engaged in trade, marriage, shared

rituals, and war with other groups of Native Americans, primarily the Serrano and Gabrielino, whose territories they overlapped, (Bean 1978, 1972; Kroeber 1925).

Cahuilla subsistence consisted of hunting, gathering, and fishing. Villages were often located near water sources, most commonly in canyons or near drainages on alluvial fans. Major villages were fully occupied during the winter, but during other seasons task groups made periodic forays to collect various plant foods, with larger groupings from several villages organizing for the annual acorn harvest (Bean and Saubel 1972). Bean and Saubel (1972) have recorded the use of several hundred species of plants used for food, building/artifact materials, and medicines. The major plant foods included acorns, pinyon nuts, and various seed-producing legumes. These were complemented by agave, wild fruits and berries, tubers, cactus bulbs, roots and greens, and seeds.

Hunting focused on both small- to medium-sized mammals, such as rodents and rabbits, and large mammals, such as pronghorn antelope, mountain sheep, and mule deer. Hunters used the throwing stick or the bow and arrow, though they also used nets and traps for small animals (Bean 1972). Cahuilla buildings consisted of dome-shaped or rectangular houses, constructed of poles covered with brush and aboveground granaries (Bean and Smith 1978; Strong 1929). Other material culture included baskets, pottery, and grinding implements; stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners and bows; clothing (e.g., loincloths, blankets, rope, sandals, skirts, and diapers); and various ceremonial objects made from mineral, plant, and animal substances (Bean 1972).

As many as 10,000 Cahuilla may have existed at the time of European contact in the 18th century (Bean 1978). Circa 1900, Cahuilla lived in the settlements of La Mesa, Toro, and Martinez on the Augustin and Toro Indian Reservations east and southeast of the Project Area (USGS Indio Quad 1904). As of 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla ancestry (Bean 1978).

Substantial Euro-American settlements were not present in the Coachella Valley until the Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line from Los Angeles to Indio (then known as Indian Wells) in 1876. The railroad was completed to Yuma in 1877, linking Southern California with Arizona and points east. Wells to supply water for the steam locomotives were dug at Indio, Coachella (originally named Woodspur), Thermal (originally named Kokell), and Mecca (originally named Walters). Settlement began around these wells and railroad stations, forming the nucleus of today's Coachella Valley towns.

3.3 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. The Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) sent Cabrillo north to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. San Diego began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998).

Colonization of California by Euro-Americans began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan

missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, *presidios* (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California), beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771, east of what is now Los Angeles, to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño (Castillo 1978). Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975).

The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Mission San Luis Rey established large cattle ranches at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed *presidios* at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and established a *pueblo*, or town, at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portolá expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and granted former mission lands to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or *ranchos* (Robinson 1948). The rancho owners lived in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when Mexico and the U.S. signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 that ended the Mexican-American War. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the U.S. as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. The U.S. courts confirmed most Mexican land grants to the grantees, but usually with more restricted boundaries surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. The U.S. government owned land that was not part of a land grant until that land was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

3.4 Project Area History

The completion of the California Southern Railroad and Southern Pacific Railroad in the 1880s spurred a great land boom. Travelers from the East Coast now had an easy means to travel to the other side of the

country. Land speculators quickly jumped on the opportunity and began promoting San Bernardino County as an area of escape from humid summers and cold winters. One such group of speculators, the Mentone Co., was formed in 1886 and purchased 3,000 acres of land south of the Santa Ana River and north of Crafton. One year later, the town plat was surveyed and recorded under Mentone Co. investor W.P. McIntosh (Redlands Daily Facts 2011).

The name of *Mentone* was used for the area because it was touted to share similarities with an Italian-French resort of the same name located on the Mediterranean Sea. This was done as an exaggeration in order to lure out of towners into the area. This exaggeration was furthered by sending doctored postcards including one showing boats sailing on the Santa Ana River. McIntosh paid for most of the land himself and planted the first orange tree in Mentone in 1888. He kept a portion of the land for himself and sold the remaining land to those looking to settle in the area. The area was further bolstered by the Los Angeles Times as they noted Mentone as the most famous fruit growing county in California (Redlands Daily Facts 2011).

Mentone began expanding with the construction of the Post Office in 1891, several hotels, and residential properties. One of the hotels, the Hotel Mentone, never prospered because not enough tourists visited the area. The hotel was subsequently transformed into a sanitarium. This sanitarium was advertised in the Los Angeles Times in 1900 but was soon after demolished after changing hands several times (Redlands Daily Facts 2011). Citrus remained as a primary industry into the 20th century (Moore 1987).

Ranching and agricultural development during the late 1800s and early 1900s mirrored that of the adjacent City of Redlands, though economic depression during the 1890s had a negative impact on the region. The agricultural focus of the area included the continued management of water conveyance and irrigation systems, such as the concrete and rock-lined Mentone Ditch system first constructed between the late 1800s and the 1910s (LSA 2004). Citrus ranch complexes were the primary driver of this industry. Wingate Ranch, which previously incorporated a portion of the Project Area, was one of many ranches comprising residential, landscaping, and irrigation features constructed during the late 1800s and maintained into the 20th century. Many regional lands previously used for agricultural purposes were gradually converted to residential development due to a need for increased residential development before and after World War II. With the economic prosperity and need for new housing immediately after the war, citrus groves began to give way to housing tracts. Construction of large apartment complexes began in the early 1960s (Moore 1987). Despite numerous attempts to attract visitors, Mentone never prospered as a tourist destination. Today, Mentone is an unincorporated community with a population of 9,557 people according to the 2020 United States Census (U.S. Census Bureau 2020).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) John O'Connor, Ph.D., supervised all phases of the cultural resources investigation. Associate Archaeologist Julian Acuña, RPA, conducted the fieldwork. Mr. Acuña and Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA, assisted in report preparation. Nicholas Bizzell is primary author of this report. Jeremy Adams and Mr. DeGiovine evaluated the historic-period resources identified within the Project Area.

Dr. O'Connor serves as the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager for ECORP. He has more than 13 years of archaeological experience in North America and the Pacific Islands. His experience includes cultural resources management, academic research, museum collections management, and university teaching. Dr. O'Connor meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He is well-versed in the evaluation of impacts to cultural resources for CEQA and NHPA projects, and he has written and contributed to numerous environmental compliance documents.

Mr. Acuña is an Associate Archaeologist with over six years of experience in cultural resources management. Mr. Acuña holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. Cum Laude in Anthropology from California State University, San Bernardino. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Mr. Acuña has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavation, construction monitoring, the recording of both pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites, and laboratory work for the analysis and cataloging of artifacts from multi-component sites.

Mr. Bizzell is an Associate Archaeologist with ECORP and has over 11 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology from Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California. Mr. Bizzell has participated in numerous archaeological projects throughout California, experience that includes working with clients in both public and private sectors. Mr. Bizzell has substantial archaeological experience with cultural resources monitoring, inventory surveys, excavation and subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis for projects in northern and southern California. Additionally, Mr. Bizzell is cross trained as a paleontological monitor for projects requiring both archaeological and paleontological monitoring.

Mr. DeGiovine is a Staff Archaeologist with over 15 years of experience in cultural resources management. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Mr. DeGiovine holds an M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton, in addition to a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California, San Diego. He has prepared and contributed to environmental documents, such as Environmental Impact Reports, Environmental Impact Statements, and Cultural Resource Studies that deal with CEQA and NHPA Sections 106 and 110. Mr. DeGiovine has coordinated and cooperated with primary contractors, clients, and other environmental stakeholders to ensure that projects meet environmental compliance and are completed expeditiously.

Mr. Adams serves as the Northern California Cultural Resources Manager for ECORP. He holds an M.A. in History (Public History) and a B.A. in History. He has 11 years of experience specializing in historic resources of the built environment and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural History and History. He is skilled in carrying out historical research at repositories such as city, state, and private archives, libraries, CHRIS information centers, and historical societies. He has experience conducting field reconnaissance and intensive surveys. Mr. Adams has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP requested a records search for the property at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University, Fullerton, on December 3, 2021. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the Proposed Project location, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area. SCCIC staff completed and returned the records search to ECORP on February 4, 2022 (SCCIC search #23338.9373; Attachment A).

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Riverside County, ECORP also reviewed the historic references listed below. ECORP was unable to review *California Historic Bridge Inventory* (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2022) because it was unavailable.

- Built Environment Resources Directory for Riverside County (OHP 2022);
- *The National Register Information System* (National Park Service [NPS] 2022);
- *Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996);
- *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996 and updates); and
- *Caltrans Local Bridge Survey* (Caltrans 2019).

Other references examined include historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1899 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1954 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 1975 USGS Redlands, California aerial quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

ECORP also reviewed historic aerial photos taken in 1938, 1959, 1966, 1968, and 1980 to present for any indications of property usage and built environment.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the CHRIS records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 7, 2022 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the APE

(Attachment B). This search will determine whether the California Native American tribes within the APE have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding Tribal Cultural Resources, however, the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies have not delegated authority to ECORP to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Field Methods

On February 9, 2022, ECORP Associate Archaeologist Julian Acuña, RPA, subjected the APE to an intensive pedestrian survey under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects. ECORP expended one-quarter of one person-day in the field. ECORP archaeologists examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The archaeologists inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the archaeologists examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by factors such as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

ECORP archaeologists recorded all cultural resources encountered during the survey using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The archaeologists photographed the resources, mapped them using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched them, as necessary, to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

4.5 EVALUATION CRITERIA

4.5.1 Federal Evaluation Criteria

ECORP evaluated the resources using the NRHP eligibility criteria following the regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800). The eligibility criteria for the NRHP are as follows (36 CFR 60.4):

"The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

- (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our nation's history and cultural heritage;
- (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

- (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.”

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, except in exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria A, B, and C, based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion D, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The lead federal agency makes the determination of eligibility and seeks concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Effects to NRHP-eligible resources (i.e., historic properties) are adverse if the project may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a Historic Property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

4.5.2 State Evaluation Criteria

Under State law (i.e., CEQA), cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the resources are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;
2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k);
3. has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or
4. is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR (CCR Title 14, § 4852(b)) state that a resource is eligible if:

1. it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
2. it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. it has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the Nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, § 4852(c)).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The CEQA lead agency makes the determination of eligibility. Cultural resources determined eligible for the NRHP by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA, are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)).

Lastly, a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC, can only be identified and evaluated by culturally-affiliated California Native American tribes through government-to-government consultation. As such, only the consultation record of the CEQA lead agency, and not this technical report, addresses Tribal Cultural Resources.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

ECORP received the results of the records search of the CHRIS from the SCCIC on February 4, 2022. The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCCIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

Twenty-six previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 1 mile of the property, covering approximately 10 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the record search radius (Table 5-1). The previous studies were conducted between 1976 and 2010. The results of the records search indicate that none of the property has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Therefore, a pedestrian survey of the Project Area was warranted.

Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
SB-00323	Smith, Gerald A.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Approximately 16 Acres Of Land In The Mentone And Crafton Area Of San Bernardino County	1976	No
SB-00444	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Proposed Mentone Fire Station Project At Corner Of Crafton Avenue And Mentone Avenue	1976	No
SB-00536	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Approximately 18-Acre Project Site In The Mentone Area	1977	No
SB-00542	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Approximately 18 Acre Project Site In The Mentone Area	1977	No
SB-02438	Laska, Robin and Swanson, Mark	An Archaeological Survey of Tentative Tract No. 13887, Mentone, San Bernardino County, California	1991	No
SB-02835	Love, Bruce and Bai Tom Tang	Cultural Resources Evaluation Tentative Parcel Map 14472, Near Redlands, San Bernardin County	1993	No
SB-02973	Wells, Helen	Cultural Resources Investigation for Realignment of the Gilman Springs & Opal Ave. Portals, Inland Feeder Project, Metropolitan Water District of Southern CA	1994	No
SB-03005	Toren, A.G. and Greenwood, Roberta	Cultural Resources Study & Evaluation for the Proposed Redlands High School No. 2 Location, San Bernardino County, CA	1995	No

Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
SB-03733	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Redlands Sports Park Project in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, CA. 10pp	2001	No
SB-03743	Schmidt, James J.	Bear Valley Canal Investigation, Inland Feeder Project. 20pp	1998	No
SB-03745	Schmidt, James and Rasson, Judith R.	Mill Creek Zanja.	1999	No
SB-03746	Schmidt, James	Summary of Monitoring, REACH4RUSD, Inland Feeder Project.	1998	No
SB-03749	Toren, George A.	Archaeological Study of Historical Wall Segments in Redlands, CA.	1997	No
SB-04038	Pletka, Nicole	Results of Archaeological Monitoring AT&T Wireless Services Facility #D139, Mentone, San Bernardino County, CA.	2003	No
SB-04043	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen and Alexandrowicz, Susan R.	A Historical Resources Identification Investigation for the Phase I Portion of #15937, City of Redlands, County of San Bernardino, CA.	1999	No
SB-04050	Tejada, Barbara	Historic Property Survey Report for the State Route & Wabash Ave Intersection Improvements, Mentone, San Bernardino County, CA.	2004	No
SB-04599	Dice, Michael and Vianna, Marnie	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Evaluation of APN #168-132-05- 0000 near San Bernardino and Wabash Avenues, City of Redlands, County of San Bernardino, California.	2003	No
SB-04810	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Cingular Wireless Communications Site ES0079-01 (Dearborn Reservoir)	2005	No
SB-05667	Goodwin, Rory and Tuck, Patricia	Cultural Resource Assessment Winstar Capri Avenue Subdivision San Bernardino County, California	2007	No
SB-05668	Cotterman, Cary	Structure and Feature Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 16689, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	2005	No
SB-05679	Bonner, Wayne H. and Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE04967A (SCE Mentone Substation), 2167 Colton Avenue, Mentone, San Bernardino County, California.	2006	No

Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
SB-05816	Schmidt, Tiffany A. and Offerman, Janis K.	East Branch Extension Phase II Archaeological Survey Report, San Bernardino County, California.	2007	No
SB-06631	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Redlands East Valley High School Records Search.	2009	No
SB-06634	Bonner, Wayne H. and Said, Arabesque	Cultural resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate "Hellen" 1897 East Colton Avenue, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	2009	No
SB-06839	Marken, Mitchell	East Branch Extension Phase II Project, Extended Phase I Archaeological Survey and Assessment.	2010	No
SB-07569	McDougall, Dennis P. and Onken, Jill A.	Inland Feeder Pipeline Project: Final Synthetic Report of Archaeological Findings, San Bernardino County, California.	2003	No

The records search also determined that a total of 54 cultural resources were previously recorded within 1 mile of the Project Area: 51 historic-period cultural resources and three pre-contact cultural resources. One of the historic-period resources overlaps the Project Area itself (Table 5-2). The historic-period resources consist of refuse scatters/deposits, orchards/groves, single-family residences and agricultural buildings, a septic tank, a Pony Express station, a railroad, roads, wells/water conveyance systems, and one Native American village site. Pre-contact cultural resources consist of bedrock milling features and an isolated obsidian flake.

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
002312	002312	1962 (G. Smith)	Pre-contact	Lithics Scatter; Ceramic Scatter; Bedrock Milling Feature; Hearth; Beads; Arrow Straighteners	No
007050H	007050	1990 (Schmidt et al.); 1993 (Wells)	Historic	Water Conveyance System	No
007662H	007662	1993 (Love, CRM TECH); 1993 (CRM Tech)	Historic	Well/Cistern; Water Conveyance System; Standing Structure; Other	No

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
008092H	008092	1932 (G W Beattie, East Highlands); 1959 (W A Savage, Lake Elsinore State Park); 1974 (Dr G Smith & T Suss, San Bernardino County Museum); 1976 (Alice Van Boven, Redlands Area Historical Society); 1979 (Jim Arbuckle); 1994 (George Toren, Greenwood and Associates); 1995 (James Schmidt, Greenwood and Associates); 1996 (Karen Swope, UC Riverside); 2006 (Josh Smallwood, CRM Tech); 2016 (Hannah Hicok, ECORP); 2016 (D. Mengers, PanGIS); 2017 (Jennifer Gorman, L&L Environmental, Inc.); 2017; 2018 (Robert Cunningham, ECORP)	Historic	Water Conveyance System	No
008099H	008099	1994 (Toren, A. G.)	Historic	Landscaping; Well/Cistern; Water Conveyance System; Standing Structure; Other	No
008100H	008100	1995 (Toren, A. G. & Slawson)	Historic	Landscaping; Trash Scatter; Standing Structure; Other	No

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
008546H	008546	1988; 1996 (James J. Schmidt, Greenwood & Associates); 2007 (J. Offermann, DWR); 2009 (Madeline Bray, ESA); 2016 (Hannah Hicok, ECORP); 2017	Historic	Water Conveyance System; Canal/Aqueduct	No
008846H	008846	1997 (Toren, A.G.)	Historic	Landscaping; Trash Scatter; Walls/Fences	No
009355H	009355	1997 (Schmidt)	Historic	Foundations; Walls/Fences	No
009594	009594	1999 (Applied Earthworks)	Pre-contact	Bedrock Milling Feature	No
010793H	010793	2002 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2002 (B Sylvia, M Campbell, K Swope, Caltrans District 8)	Historic	Foundations; Landscaping; Water Conveyance System	No
010929H	010929	2002 (GOODWIN, LSA Associates)	Historic	Canal/Aqueduct	No
011760H	011760	1999 (JS Alexandrowicz, Archaeological Consulting Services)	Historic	Landscaping; Water Conveyance System	No
011761H	011761	1999 (JS Alexandrowicz, Archaeological Consulting)	Historic	Landscaping; Water Conveyance System	No
011762H	011762	1999 (JS Alexandrowicz, Archaeological Consulting)	Historic	Landscaping; Trash Scatter; Water Conveyance System	No
011763H	011763	1999 (Archaeological Consulting)	Historic	Foundations; Landscaping; Trash Scatter; Well/Cistern; Water Conveyance System	No

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area					
Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
011764H	011764	1999 (JS Alexandrowicz, Archaeological Consulting)	Historic	Foundations; Landscaping; Trash Scatter; Water Conveyance System	No
011765H	011765	1999 (Archaeological Consulting)	Historic	Landscaping; Water Conveyance System	No
011766H	011766	1999 (Archaeological Consulting)	Historic	Foundations; Landscaping; Trash Scatter; Water Conveyance System; Standing Structure	No
011767H	011767	1999 (Archaeological Consulting)	Historic	Landscaping; Water Conveyance System	No
011768H	011768	1999 (Archaeological Consulting)	Historic	Landscaping; Water Conveyance System	No
011769H	011769	1999 (Archaeological Consulting)	Historic	Landscaping; Trash Scatter	No
011770H	011770	1999 (Archaeological Consulting)	Historic	Landscaping; Water Conveyance System	No
011771H	011771	1999 (Archaeological Consulting)		Water Conveyance System	No
011772H	011772	1999 (J. S. Alexandrowicz, Archaeological Consulting Services)	Historic	Foundations; Landscaping; Well/Cistern; Water Conveyance System; Roads	No
011773H	011773	1999 (Archaeological Consulting)	Historic	Landscaping; Water Conveyance System	No
012227	012351	2004 (LSA); 2017 (Wendy Blumel, ECORP)	Historic	Foundations; Landscaping; Well/Cistern; Water Conveyance System	Yes
–	012842	2004 (Heck)	Historic	Standing Structure; Single Family Property	No
–	012957	2007 (Pierson)	Historic	Septic Tank	No
–	013549	1986 (Elliot, ECOS); 2007 (J. Offermann, DWR); 2009 (M. Bray, ESA); 2018 (Scott Sunell, SRI)	Historic	Canal/Aqueduct	No

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
–	014484	2008 (Wilson)	Pre-contact, Historic	Village; Bedrock Milling Feature; Burials	No
–	020377	2004 (Riordan Goodwin, LSA)	Historic	Single Family Property	No
015198H	024013	2011 (J. Lev-Tov, SRI)	Historic	Roads; Highway	No
015199H	024014	2011 (J. Lev-Tov, SRI)	Historic	Roads; Highway	No
015200H	024015	2011 (J. Lev-Tov, SRI)	Historic	Roads; Highway	No
015201H	024016	2011 (J. Lev-Tov, SRI)	Historic	Roads; Highway	No
015202H	024017	2011 (J. Lev-Tov)	Historic	Roads; Highway	No
015203H	024018	2011 (J. Lev-Tov, SRI)	Historic	Roads; Highway	No
015204H	024019	2011 (J. Lev-Tov, SRI)	Historic	Roads; Highway	No
015205H	024020	2011 (J. Lev-Tov, SRI)	Historic	Roads; Highway	No
015206H	024021	2011 (J. Lev-Tov, SRI)	Historic	Roads; Highway	No
015207H	024022	2011 (J. Lev-Tov, SRI)	Historic	Roads; Highway	No
015266H	024081	2011 (J. Lev-Tov, SRI)	Historic	Roads; Highway	No
015267H	024082	2011 (J. Lev-Tov, SRI)	Historic	Roads; Highway	No
017244H	027718	2014 (Robert S White, Archaeological Associates)	Historic	Water Conveyance System; Machinery	No
031266H	031266	2016 (Hannah Hicok, ECORP)	Historic	Railroads; Bridge	No
–	031267	2016 (Hannah Hicok, ECORP)	Pre-contact	Obsidian Flake Isolate	No
–	031268	2016 (Hannah Hicok, ECORP)	Historic	Purple Glass Bottle Base	No
–	031721	2015 (Robert Cunningham, ECORP)	Historic	Trash Scatter	No
–	031723	2015 (Robert Cunningham, ECORP)	Historic	Trash Scatter	No
031726H	031726	2015 (Ryan Tubbs, ECORP)	Historic	Landscaping; Well/Cistern; Water Conveyance System	No
031729H	031729	2015 (Robert Cunningham, ECORP)	Historic	Well/Cistern; Walls/Fences	No

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
–	032876	2018 (Garnett S. Smith, SRI)	Historic	Other (Concrete and Cobblestone Slab)	No
–	033057	1995 (Unknown)	Historic	Pony Express Station	No

5.1.2 Records

The *Built Environment Resources Directory* for San Bernardino County (OHP 2022) lists three properties within 1 mile of the Project Area. Table 5-3 lists the three properties and all are evaluated as 6Y – determined ineligible for the NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process.

Table 5-3. Built Environment Resources In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Street Number	Street Name	City	Evaluation Code	Within Project Area?
1703	Mentone Boulevard	Mentone	6Y	No
1348	Tourmaline Avenue	Mentone	6Y	No
1305	Tourmaline Avenue	Mentone	6Y	No

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) did not reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register property is located 0.7 mile south of the Project Area in Redlands.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as *California Historical Landmarks* (OHP 1996). The Mill Creek Zanja is located approximately 0.7 mile south of the Project Area, while the plaque for the Zanja is located at Sylvan Park on University Street in Redlands.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) revealed that Lot 3 (the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter) of Section 19 was patented to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. on April 4, 1879, as a part of the 51,318.72 acres included in that land patent. The federal government granted lands to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines from the Midwest to the Pacific Coast.

The Caltrans Bridge State Inventory (Caltrans 2022) was not accessible. The Caltrans Bridge Local Agency Bridges Inventory (Caltrans 2019) did not list any bridges within 1 mile of the Project Area.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historic aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. Based on this information, the property was agricultural in nature. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs (NETROnline 2022).

- The 1899 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) shows the Project Area with Chrysolite Street continuing south from Naples to Nice avenues, with one structure at the southwest corner of Naples and Chrysolite avenues and another structure at the southwest corner of Naples and Jasper avenues. Wabash, Jasper, and Naples avenues are all visible in their present locations.
- The 1954 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) shows the Project Area as agricultural. Chrysolite Avenue no longer exists between Naples and Nice avenues.
- The 1975 USGS Redlands, California aerial quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) shows the Project Area as an agricultural grove.
- Aerial photography from 1938 shows the property as an orchard. There appear to be a minimum of two structures visible at the southwest corner of Naples and Chrysolite Avenues, likely a residence and auxiliary building. The irrigation ditch associated with P-36-012351 is visible on the eastern side of the Project Area.
- The 1959 aerial photograph shows one of the structures at the southwest corner of Naples and Chrysolite avenues – they are replaced by agricultural trees. The quantity of trees in the western half of the Project Area has decreased.
- The 1966 aerial photograph shows the continued decrease in trees in the western half of the Project Area; over half of those trees are gone.
- The 1968 aerial photograph shows no change from 1966.
- The 1980 aerial photograph shows the Project Area completely devoid of any standing structures and trees, continuing to present.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

ECORP requested a search of the Sacred Lands File from the NAHC on January 7, 2022. The results were positive and indicate the presence of Native American Sacred Lands in the Project Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Attachment B.

5.3 Field Survey Results

ECORP Associate Archaeologist Julian Acuña, RPA, surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on February 9, 2022. Ground visibility was approximately 40 percent. Disturbances include disking, modern

refuse, and debris piles. The main vegetation types are low grasses and plants. The survey took approximately one-seventh of one workday to complete.



Figure 5-1. Project Area overview from northwest corner (view south; February 9, 2022).



Figure 5-2. Project Area overview from northeast corner (view southwest; February 9, 2022).



Figure 5-3. Modern debris pile in Project Area (view east; February 9, 2022).

5.3.1 Cultural Resources

As a result of the field survey, ECORP updated one previously recorded resource (P-36-012351) within the Project Area and identified and recorded one new cultural resource (MW-001). Historic-period sites P-36-012351 and MW-001 comprise an irrigation feature and a concrete pad, respectively. These resources were likely constructed and used when the Project Area was an active agricultural field.

Resource P-36-012351 has been previously evaluated using the NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria, and resource MW-001 has been evaluated in this study. Section 6.0 contains these results. The following sections provide site descriptions.

5.3.1.1 P-36-012351

LSA Associates, Inc. originally recorded this site in 2004 and ECORP updated it in 2017 during construction monitoring of a recreational vehicle (RV) and boat storage facility in the southern portion of the site.

During the current survey, ECORP archaeologists relocated the mortared-cobble irrigation ditch present within the Project Area. This ditch was recorded as Feature B in 2004 and was suggested to be associated with the Mentone Ditch, a water conveyance system previously located outside of the Project Area.

5.3.1.2 MW-001

Resource MW-001 consists of a small concrete foundation that measures 78 inches long by 78 inches wide and approximately 6 inches above ground surface. Its location in a former agricultural orchard suggests it is an equipment pad. Six lag bolts protrude from the top of the foundation. A white aerial survey marker is painted on the surface of the foundation. There is no indication of a subsurface component.

5.4 Evaluation

This section provides an evaluation of the significance of the historic-period resources located within the Project Area relative to eligibility criteria set forth in the NRHP and the CRHR.

5.4.1 P-36-012351 Feature B Irrigation Ditch

LSA Associates, Inc. originally recorded P-36-012351, Wingate Ranch, in 2004, and ECORP updated the DPR record in 2017 during construction monitoring of a RV and boat storage facility in the southern portion of the site.

Feature B, an irrigation ditch, is the only remaining documented portion of the site. The feature is constructed of concrete, cobble, and earthen materials and measures approximately 320 linear feet in length. of the feature exists. The date of construction and name of personnel responsible for placement of the irrigation ditch is unknown. The rest of the previously recorded Wingate Ranch site was destroyed during construction of the abovementioned facility. Therefore, this is the only portion of the site being updated.

Wingate Ranch was previously evaluated in 2004 as 6Z, ineligible for National Register, California Register, or Local designation through survey evaluation. ECORP archaeologists visited Feature B on February 9, 2022, and noted that the existing conditions were the same as those during the original recording event. The feature is incomplete and therefore lacks integrity. The orange groves to which the feature brought water are no longer present and therefore lacks setting.

There are no associations with events of significant contribution to local or regional history, or cultural heritage of California or the United States, and the site is therefore not eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion (A)/(1). There is no known association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history, or in our past, and is therefore not eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion (B)/(2). Its construction methods, common to its time, do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values, nor does it represent the work of an important individual, and is therefore not eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion (C)/(3). This resource has been recorded in its known entirety and no known additional components exist. Recording has exhausted its research potential. Therefore, P-36-012351 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion (D)/(4).

The original evaluation of 6Z remains consistent with the existing conditions of Feature B within the Project Area.

5.4.2 MW-001 historic concrete pad

Resource MW-001 is a concrete pad or foundation and is likely associated with historic-period and modern citrus agriculture in the Project Area that ended between 1975 and 1980. The exact date and personnel responsible for construction is unknown at this time, though the appearance of the concrete suggests construction in the latter half of the 20th century. Citrus agriculture in the greater Mentone area was common in the early twentieth century and there are no known events of significance associated with the property. Therefore, it is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

No known people important to local, California, or national history are associated with MW-001. Therefore, it is not eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

The resource is a concrete pad of utilitarian design that was used to keep some sort of equipment in place. It does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value, and does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction. Therefore, it is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

There is no known subsurface component to MW-001. Recording has exhausted any additional research potential related to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the Nation, or any other historic or prehistoric information. Therefore, it is not eligible under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

As a result of the field survey, ECORP identified MW-001 and revisited Feature B of resource P-36-012351 on the property. ECORP archaeologists have evaluated these resources as not eligible using NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria, and not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under any criteria. Therefore, these finds are not considered Historical Resources under CEQA or Historic Properties under Section 106 of the NHPA (if applicable). Until the lead agency concurs with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, no Project activity should occur.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

The Project Area contains Holocene alluvial deposits contemporaneous with human occupation of the region. Although ECORP archaeologists did not identify pre-contact resources during the field survey; however, there exists a moderate potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites within the Project Area due to the presence of Holocene alluvial deposits within the Project Area, the proximity of the Project Area to the Santa Ana River, and the presence of previously recorded pre-contact cultural resources within 1 mile of the Project Area.

6.3 Recommendations

Resources MW-001 and P-36-012351 are not considered Historical Resources under CEQA nor Historic Properties under Section 106 of the NHPA. In all cases, the lead agency will require that any unanticipated (or post-review) discoveries found during construction of the Project be managed through a procedure designed to assess and treat the find as quickly as possible and in accordance with applicable state and federal law. However, no ground-disturbing activity or demolition should occur until the lead agency concurs with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, including archaeological sites and built environment resources.

6.4 Post-Review Discoveries

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during construction of the Project. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following mitigation measures be adopted and implemented by the lead agency to reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant:

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for pre-contact and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead federal agency, the lead CEQA agency, and applicable landowner. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines or a Historic Property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the San Bernardino County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The lead agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA and Section 106. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

7.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Field work conducted for this assessment was performed by me or under my direct supervision. I certify that I have not signed a non-disclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with the Project applicant or the applicant's representative and that I have no financial interest in the Project.

Report prepared under the direction of:SIGNED: DATE: 6/22/2022

John O'Connor, Ph.D., RPA
Southern California Cultural Resources
Manager
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – CHRIS Record Search Results

Attachment B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Attachment C – Project Area Photographs

Attachment D – ***Confidential*** Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records (**Redacted**)

ATTACHMENT A

CHRIS Record Search Results

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

2/4/2022

Records Search File No.: 23338.9373

John O'Connor
ECORP Consulting, Inc.
3838 Camino Del Rio North, Suite 370
San Diego, CA 92108

Re: Record Search Results for 2021-284 sub to Madison, Mentone Wabash and Naples

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Redlands and Yucaipa, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle(s). Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. **WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.** Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available and for future instructions on how to submit a records search request during the course of this crisis. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to default to emergency protocols and provide you with what we stated on this document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 1	P-36-012351
Resources within 1-mile radius: 53	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 0	none
Reports within 1-mile radius: 26	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

Resource Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019: ☒ available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338

Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02>

Ethnographic Information: ☒ not available at SCCIC

Historical Literature: ☒ not available at SCCIC

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC

Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>

Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp

Soil Survey Maps: (see below) ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the [California](#) [Historical](#) [Resources](#) [Information](#) [System](#),

Isabela Kott
Assistant Coordinator, GIS Program Specialist

Enclosures:

(X) Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches – 2 pages

(X) Custom Maps – 2 pages

(X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 4 pages

(X) Resource Database Printout (details) – 1 page

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 54 lines

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 3 pages

(X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 26 lines

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) 500 pages

(X) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (2012) – 1 page

(X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page

Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches

These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement.

WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME. WE ARE NOT PROVIDING SHAPEFILE DATA FOR SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY; YOU WILL ONLY RECEIVE A CUSTOM DIGITAL MAP.

We can only provide you information that is already in digital format; therefore, your record search may or may not be complete. Some records are only available in paper formats and so may not be available at this time. This also means that there may be data missing from the database bibliographies; locations of resource and report boundaries may be missing or mis-mapped on our digital maps; and that no pdf of a resource or report is available or may be incomplete.

As for the GIS mapped data, bibliographic databases, and pdfs of records and reports; not all the data in our digital archive for San Bernardino County was processed by SCCIC, therefore, we cannot vouch for its accuracy. Accuracy checking and back-filling of missing information is an on-going process under normal working conditions and cannot be conducted under the emergency protocols.

This is an extraordinary and unprecedented situation. Your options will be limited so that we can help as many of you as possible in the shortest amount of time. You may not get everything you want and/or you may get more than you want. We appreciate your patience and resilience.

Please send in your request via email using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf map of the project area. If you have multiple SBCO jobs for processing, you may not get them all back at the same time. Use this data request form:

<http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf>

Please make your selections on the data request form based on the following instructions.

1. Keep your search radius as tight as possible, but we understand if you have a requirement. The wider the search radius, the higher the cost. You are welcome to request a Project area only search, but please make it clear on the request form that that is what you are seeking.

2. You will get custom maps of resource locations for the project area and the radius that you choose. We will only be providing maps of report locations for the project area and up to a ¼-mile radius. If you need bibliographic information for more than ¼-mile radius – you will be charged for all report map features within your selected search radius. You can opt out of having us create custom maps but you still pay for the map features in the project area or the selected search radius if you want the associated bibliographic information or pdfs of resources or reports.
3. You can request copies of site records and reports if they are digitally available.
4. You will also get the bibliographies (List, Details, Spreadsheet) that you choose for resources and reports. Because the bibliographic database is not yet complete, you will only get what is available at the time of your records search.
5. If you request more than what we are offering here, we may provide it if it is available or we reserve the right to default to these instructions. If you want copies of resources and reports that are not available digitally at the time of the search, you can send us a separate request for processing when we are allowed to return to the office. Fees will apply.
6. **You will need to search the OHP BERD yourself for your project area and your search radius.** This replaces the old OHP HPD. It is available online at the OHP website.
7. You can go online to find historic maps, so we are not providing them at this time.
8. Your packet will be sent to you electronically via Dropbox. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both on your computers. We email you the password. If you can't use Dropbox for some reason, then you will need to provide us with your Fed ex account number and we will ship you a disc with the results. As a last resort, we will ship on a disc via the USPS. You may be billed for our shipping and handling costs.
9. We will be billing you at the staff rate of \$150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and reports according to the "custom map charges", even if you don't get a custom or hand-drawn map. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, as usual. Quad fees will apply if your research includes more than 2 quads. The fee structure for custom maps was designed to mimic the cost of doing the search by hand so the fees are comparable.
10. **A copy of the digital fee structure is available on the Office of Historic Preservation website under the CHRIS tab. If the digital fee structure is new to you or you don't understand it; please ask questions before we process your request, not after. Thank you.**

ATTACHMENT B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 2021-284 Redlands Self Storage in Mentone

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Redlands (1988 revised 1996)

Township: T1S **Range:** R2W **Section(s):** 19

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 215 North 5th Street

City: Redlands, CA **Zip:** 92374

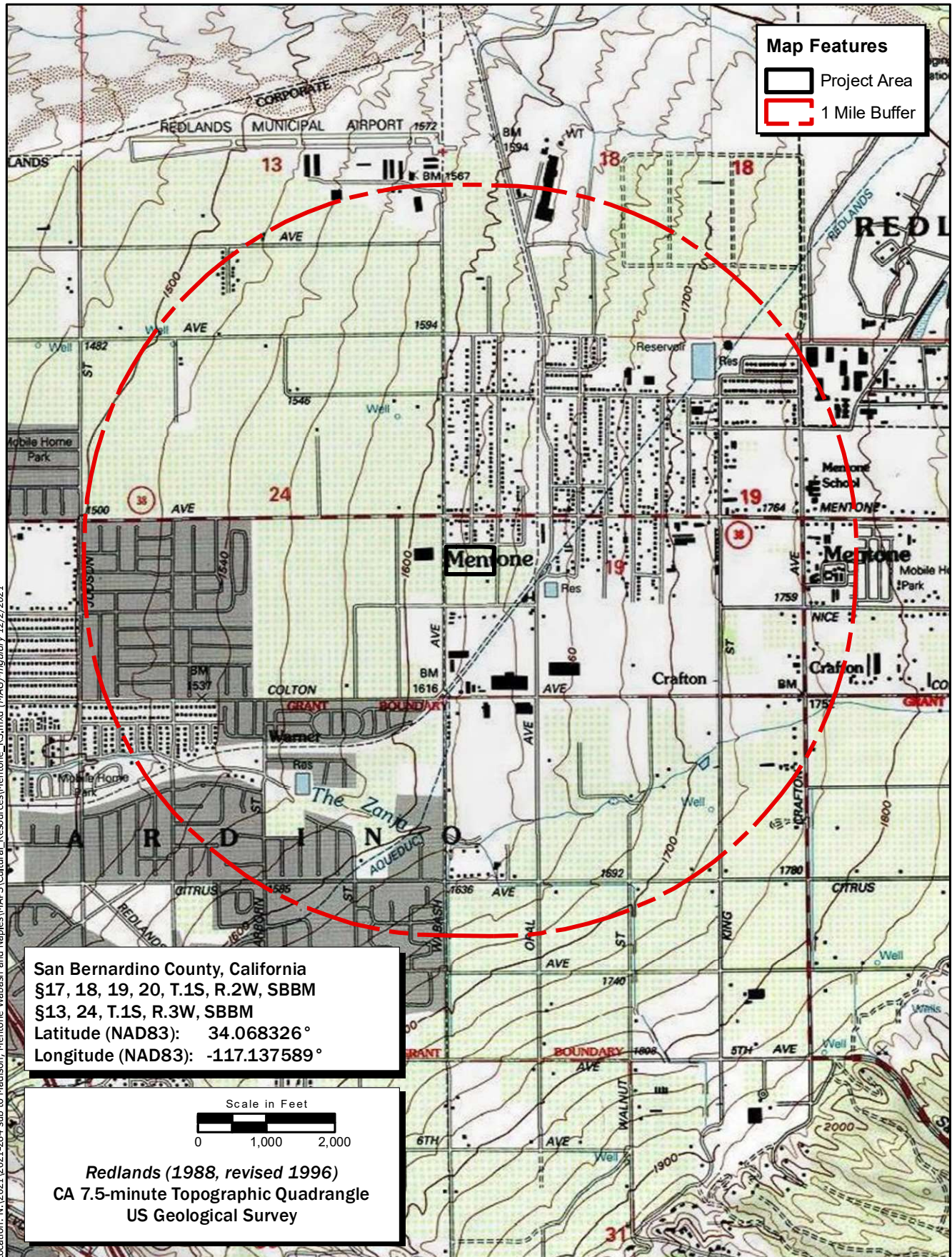
Phone: (909) 307-0046

Fax: (909) 307-0056

Email: swintergerst@gmail.com

Project Description:

Magellan Architecture proposes to construct a self storage facility on a 6.34-acre property in the community of Mentone, in an unincorporated portion of San Bernardino County. The property is bounded on the west by Wabash Avenue, on the east by Jasper Avenue, on the north by Naples Avenue, and on the south by an RV storage facility.



Map Date: 12/2/2021
 iService Layer Credits: Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

January 27, 2022

Steven Wintergerst
ECORP Consulting

Via Email to: swintergerst@gmail.com

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Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: 2021-284 Redlands Self Storage in Mentone Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Wintergerst:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
1/27/2022**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla
and Cupeño Indians**

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2021-284 Redlands Self Storage in Mentone Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
1/27/2022**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

***San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians***

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-
nsn.gov

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

Michael Mirelez, Cultural
Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2021-284 Redlands Self Storage in Mentone Project, San Bernardino County.

ATTACHMENT C

Project Area Photographs

Primary#
HRI#
Trinomial

[illegible]



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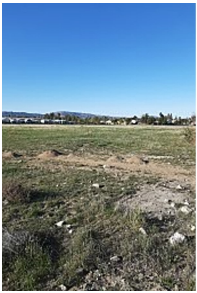
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Confidential Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records **(Redacted)**

This Attachment contains information on the specific location of cultural resources. This information is not for publication or release to the general public. It is for planning, management, and research purposes only. Information on the specific location of pre-contact and historic sites is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act and California Public Records Act.